

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Currently Amended) A computer-readable medium storing a computer application workspace generation and navigation tool that comprises:

computer code within a main computer application that generates a continuous logical main application workspace that is larger in size than a physically viewable operating system desktop work area displayed on a physical computer system display, the continuous logical main application workspace comprised of a plurality of logical screen areas, wherein:

each logical screen has predetermined dimensions that are coextensive with the physically viewable work area on the physical computer system display such that each logical screen has dimensions that are the same as every other logical screen;

the logical screens are arranged contiguously in predetermined locations in the logical main application workspace such that the logical main application workspace is a single and functionally continuous logical workspace that is larger in size than the physical computer system display used to display the physically viewable work area; and

each logical screen is individually selectable for navigation within the logical main application workspace;

computer code that moves, by user action, jumps from the physically viewable area in the logical main application workspace to from an area displaying a currently displayed one of the logical screens in the physically viewable work area to an area displaying a selected one of the logical screens in the physically viewable work area, the selected area of one of the logical screens being any logical screen area in the logical main application workspace; and

computer code that logically associates a plurality of sub-application windows with respective logical screens within the logical main application workspace, the sub-application windows for displaying content of at least one open sub-application, and that automatically increases the number of logical screens in response to a user action

to move one of the sub-application windows to a new location outside current dimensions of the continuous logical main application workspace.

2-3. (Canceled)

4. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 1, wherein the code that increases the number of logical screens automatically adds logical screens in a number that is in excess of that needed to accommodate the new location of the sub-application window.

5. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 1, further comprising code that logically associates each sub-application window location with a logical screen of the continuous main application workspace in which a majority of the sub-application window is disposed.

6. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 1, further comprising code that stores an arrangement of sub-application windows locations disposed within the logical main application workspace.

7. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 6, further comprising code that retrieves the stored arrangement of sub-application windows.

8. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 1, further comprising code that stores a layout of the continuous logical main application workspace including a number and arrangement of logical screens and relative locations of each sub-application window within each logical screen within the continuous logical main application workspace.

9. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 8, further comprising code that retrieves the stored layout.

10. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 1, further comprising code that scales the continuous logical application workspace and sub-application windows to zoom the application workspace in or out.

11. (Canceled)

12. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 1, further comprising code that, upon initiation of one of the sub-application windows, logically associates the sub-application window with a logical screen within the continuous logical main application workspace identified by user action.

13. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 12, further comprising code to provide the user with a user moveable placement means, wherein the logical screen associated with a sub-application window within the continuous logical main application workspace identified by user action corresponds to a logical screen including a location of the placement means relative to the continuous logical main application workspace.

14. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 1, wherein the logical screens are contiguously arranged in a matrix.

15. (Canceled)

16. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 14, further comprising code that increases the number of logical screens and a corresponding dimension of the continuous logical main application workspace matrix in accordance with the user action to move one of the sub-application windows to a new

location outside the current dimensions of the continuous logical main application workspace.

17. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 1, further comprising code that decreases the number of logical screens and a corresponding dimension of the continuous logical main application workspace in accordance with a user action.

18. (Currently Amended) A computer-readable medium storing a computer application workspace generation and navigation tool that comprises:

computer code within a main computer application that generates a continuous logical main application workspace that is larger in size than a physically viewable operating system desktop work area displayed on a physical computer system display, the continuous logical main application workspace comprised of a plurality of logical screen areas, wherein:

each logical screen has predetermined dimensions that are coextensive with the physically viewable work area on the physical computer system display such that each logical screen has dimensions that are the same as every other logical screen;

the logical screens are arranged contiguously in predetermined locations in the logical main application workspace such that the logical main application workspace is a single and functionally continuous logical workspace that is larger in size than the physical computer system display used to display the physically viewable work area; and

each logical screen is individually selectable for navigation within the logical main application workspace;

computer code that generates a navigation box that includes a representation of the continuous logical main application workspace including an indication of each logical screen within the workspace; and

computer code that ~~moves~~ jumps from the physically viewable work area in the

logical main application workspace ~~to from an displaying a currently displayed one of the logical screens to an area displaying~~ a logical screen selected by a user action from the navigation box;

wherein the navigation box is displayed simultaneously with ~~in~~ the physically viewable work area in the logical main application workspace ~~with one of the logical screens~~.

19. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 18, wherein the logical screen representations are arranged to have a topography corresponding to a topography of the logical screens.

20. (Currently Amended) The computer-readable medium according to claim 18, further comprising code that, in response to user selection of one of the logical screen representations in the navigation box, displays the corresponding logical screen on the computer system display in the physically viewable work area defined by the main computer application, while maintaining the display of the navigation box in the physically viewable work area.

21. (Currently Amended) The computer-readable medium according to claim 18, further comprising code that logically associates a plurality of sub-application windows with respective locations within the continuous logical main application workspace, the sub-application windows for displaying content of at least one open sub-application, and code that displays an iconic representation of each sub-application window in association with the representation of the logically associated screen shown in the navigation box.

22. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 21, further comprising code that logically associates each sub-application window with a logical screen in which a majority of the sub-application window is disposed.

23. (Currently Amended) The computer-readable medium according to claim 21, further comprising code that moves and associates a user selected sub-application window from a logically associated screen to another logical screen in response to user initiated movement of the corresponding iconic representation of the user selected sub-application window in the navigation box, wherein the user selected sub-application window is moved without changing the display of the currently displayed logical screen within the physically viewable work area.

24. (Currently Amended) The computer-readable medium according to claim 21, further comprising code that displays information relating to each one of the sub-application windows in response to user action in connection with the iconic representation of the each one of the sub-application windows in the navigation box.

25. (Currently Amended) The computer-readable medium according to claim 1, further comprising code that provides a drop down menu from which a user can select and jump to one of the plurality of logical screens for display on the computer system display in the physically viewable work area defined by the main computer application.

26. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 1, wherein the code that generates the continuous logical main application workspace generates a plurality of logical application workspaces for the main computer application.

27. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 1, wherein each logical screen is associated with a unique identifying feature.

28. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 27, wherein the unique identifying feature is selected from a background color, a background pattern and a combination thereof.

29-34. (Canceled)

35. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 13, wherein the placement means is a placement pointer having a position that defines the location within the continuous logical workspace identified by user action.

36. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium according to claim 13, wherein the placement means is a placement tool for marking the location within the continuous logical workspace identified by user action.

37. (Currently Amended) A method of generating a computer application workspace by executing a program stored on a computer-readable medium, comprising:

generating within a main computer application a continuous logical main application workspace that is larger in size than a physically viewable operating system desktop work area displayed on a physical computer system display, the continuous logical main application workspace comprised of a plurality of logical screen[s] areas, wherein:

each logical screen has predetermined dimensions that are coextensive with the physically viewable work area on the physical computer system display such that each logical screen has dimensions that are the same as every other logical screen;

the logical screens are arranged contiguously in predetermined locations in the logical main application workspace such that the logical main application workspace is a single and functionally continuous logical workspace that is larger in size than the physical computer system display used to display the physically viewable work area; and

each logical screen is individually selectable for navigation within the logical main application workspace;

~~moving, by user action, jumping from the physically viewable area in the logical main application workspace to from an area displaying a currently displayed one of the logical screens in the physically viewable work area to displaying a selected one of the logical screens in the physically viewable work area, the selected area of one of the logical screens being any user-selected logical screen area in the logical main application workspace; and~~

logically associating a plurality of sub-application windows with respective logical screens within the logical main application workspace, the sub-application windows for displaying content of at least one open sub-application, and automatically increasing the number of logical screens in response to a user action to move one of the sub-application windows to a new location outside current dimensions of the continuous logical main application workspace.

38-39. (Canceled)

40. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 37, wherein logical screens are automatically added in a number that is in excess of that needed to accommodate the new location of the sub-application window.

41. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 37, further comprising logically associating each sub-application window location with a logical screen of the continuous logical main application workspace in which a majority of the sub-application window is disposed.

42. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 37, further comprising storing an arrangement of sub-application windows locations disposed within the logical main application workspace.

43. (Original) The method according to claim 42, further comprising retrieving the stored arrangement of sub-application windows.



44. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 37, further comprising storing a layout of the continuous logical main application workspace including a number and arrangement of logical screens and relative locations of each sub-application window within each logical screen in the continuous logical main application workspace.

45. (Original) The method according to claim 44, further comprising retrieving the stored layout.

46. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 37, further comprising scaling the continuous logical application workspace and sub-application windows to zoom the application workspace in or out.

47. (Canceled)

48. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 37, further comprising, upon initiation of one of the sub-application windows, logically associating the sub-application window with a logical screen within the continuous logical main application workspace identified by user action.

49. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 48, further comprising providing the user with a user moveable placement means, wherein the logical screen associated with a sub-application window within the continuous logical main application workspace identified by user action corresponds to a logical screen including a location of the placement means relative to the main application workspace.

50. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 37, wherein the logical screens are contiguously arranged in a matrix.

51. (Canceled)

52. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 50, further comprising increasing the number of logical screens and a corresponding dimension of the continuous logical main application workspace matrix in accordance with the user action to move one of the sub-application windows to a new location outside the current dimensions of the continuous logical main application workspace.

53. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 37, further comprising decreasing the number of logical screens and a corresponding dimension of the continuous logical main application workspace in accordance with a user action.

54. (Currently Amended) A method of generating a computer application workspace by executing a program stored on a computer-readable medium, comprising:

generating within a main computer application a continuous logical main application workspace that is larger in size than a physically viewable operating system desktop work area displayed on a physical computer system display, the continuous logical main application workspace comprised of a plurality of logical screen[s] areas, wherein:

each logical screen has predetermined dimensions that are coextensive with the physically viewable work area on the physical computer system display such that each logical screen has dimensions that are the same as every other logical screen;

the logical screens are arranged contiguously in predetermined locations in the logical main application workspace such that the logical main application workspace is a single and functionally continuous logical workspace that is larger in size than the physical computer system display used to display the physically viewable work area; and

each logical screen is individually selectable for navigation within

the logical main application workspace;

~~moving, by user action, the logical main application workspace from an area displaying a currently displayed one of the logical screens in the physically viewable work area to displaying a selected one of the logical screens in the physically viewable work area, the selected area of one of the logical screens being any user selected screen area in the logical main application workspace;~~

generating a navigation box that includes a representation of the continuous logical main application workspace including an indication of each logical screen within the workspace; and

~~moving~~ jumping from the physically viewable work area in the logical main application workspace ~~to from an area displaying a currently displayed one of the logical screens to an area displaying~~ a logical screen selected by a user action from the navigation box;

wherein the navigation box is displayed simultaneously with ~~in~~ the physically viewable work area in the logical main application workspace ~~with one of the logical screens~~.

55. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 54, wherein the logical screen representations are arranged to have a topography corresponding to a topography of the logical screens.

56. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 54, further comprising, in response to user selection of one of the logical screen representations in the navigation box, displaying on the computer system display the corresponding logical screen in the physically viewable work area defined by the main computer application, while maintaining the display of the navigation box in the physically viewable work area.

57. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 54, further comprising logically associating a plurality of sub-application windows with respective locations within the continuous logical main application workspace, the sub-application

windows for displaying content of at least one sub-application that is associated with the main computer application, and displaying an iconic representation of each sub-application window in association with the representation of the logically associated screen shown in the navigation box.

58. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 57, further comprising logically associating each sub-application window with a logical screen in which a majority of the sub-application window is disposed.

59. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 57, further comprising moving a user selected sub-application window from a logically associated screen to another logical screen in response to user initiated movement of the corresponding iconic representation of the user selected sub-application window in the navigation box, wherein the user selected sub-application window is moved without changing the display of the currently displayed logical screen within the physically viewable work area.

60. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 57, further comprising displaying information relating to each one of the sub-application windows in response to user action in connection with the iconic representation of the each one of the sub-application windows in the navigation box.

61. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 37, further comprising providing a drop down menu from which a user can select and jump to one of the plurality of logical screens for display on the computer system display in the physically viewable work area defined by the main computer application.

62. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 37, further comprising generating a plurality of continuous logical main application workspaces for the main computer application.

63. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 37, further comprising associating a unique identifying feature with each logical screen.

64. (Original) The method according to claim 63, wherein the unique identifying feature is selected from a background color, a background pattern and a combination thereof.

65-70. (Canceled)

71. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 49, wherein the placement means is a placement pointer having a position that defines the location of the continuous logical workspace identified by user action.

72. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 49, wherein the placement means is a placement tool for marking the location of the continuous logical workspace identified by user action.

73-92. (Canceled)

93. (Currently Amended) A computer-readable storing a computer application workspace generation and navigation tool that comprises:

computer code within a main computer application that generates a continuous logical main application workspace that is larger in size than a physically viewable operating system desktop work area displayed on a physical computer system display, the continuous logical main application workspace comprised of a plurality of logical screen areas, wherein:

each logical screen has predetermined dimensions that are coextensive with the physically viewable work area on the physical computer system display

such that each logical screen has dimensions that are the same as every other logical screen;

the logical screens are arranged contiguously in predetermined locations in the logical main application workspace such that the logical main application workspace is a single and functionally continuous logical workspace that is larger in size than the physical computer system display used to display the physically viewable work area; and

each logical screen is individually selectable for navigation within the logical main application workspace;

computer code that generates a navigation box that includes a representation of the continuous logical main application workspace including an indication of each logical screen within the workspace;

computer code that ~~moves~~ jumps from the physically viewable work area in the logical main application workspace ~~to from an area displaying a currently displayed one of the logical screens to an area displaying~~ a logical screen selected by a user action from the navigation box;

computer code that logically associates a plurality of sub-application windows with respective locations within the continuous logical main application workspace, the sub-application windows for displaying content of at least one open sub-application;

computer code that displays an iconic representation of each sub-application window in association with the representation of the logically associated screen; and

computer code that moves and associates a user selected sub-application window from a logically associated screen to another logical screen in response to user initiated movement of the corresponding iconic representation of the user-selected sub-application window in the navigation box, wherein the user selected sub-application window is moved without changing the display of the currently displayed area of the logical main application workspace ~~logical screen~~ within the physically viewable work area.

94. (Currently Amended) A method of generating a computer application workspace by executing a program stored on a computer-readable medium, comprising:

generating within a main computer application a continuous logical main application workspace that is larger in size than a physically viewable operating system desktop work area displayed on a physical computer system display, the continuous logical main application workspace comprised of a plurality of logical screen[s] areas, wherein:

each logical screen has predetermined dimensions that are coextensive with the physically viewable work area on the physical computer system display such that each logical screen has dimensions that are the same as every other logical screen;

the logical screens are arranged contiguously in predetermined locations in the logical main application workspace such that the logical main application workspace is a single and functionally continuous logical workspace that is larger in size than the physical computer system display used to display the physically viewable work area; and

each logical screen is individually selectable for navigation within the logical main application workspace;

~~moving, by user action, the logical main application workspace from an area displaying a currently displayed one of the logical screens in the physically viewable work area to displaying a selected one of the logical screens in the physically viewable work area, the selected area of one of the logical screens being any user selected screen area in the logical main application workspace;~~

generating a navigation box that includes a representation of the continuous logical main application workspace including an indication of each logical screen within the workspace; and

~~moving~~ jumping from the physically viewable work area in the logical main application workspace to ~~from an area displaying a currently displayed one of the~~

~~logical screens to an area displaying~~ a logical screen selected by a user action from the navigation box;

logically associating a plurality of sub-application windows with respective locations within the continuous logical main application workspace, the sub-application windows for displaying content of at least one sub-application that is associated with the main computer application;

displaying an iconic representation of each sub-application window in association with the representation of the logically associated screen; and

moving and associating a user selected sub-application window from a logically associated screen to another logical screen in response to user initiated movement of the corresponding iconic representation of the user selected sub-application window in the navigation box, wherein the user-selected sub-application window is moved without changing the display of the currently displayed area of the logical main application workspace ~~logical screen~~ within the physically viewable work area.

95. (New) A computer-readable medium storing a computer application workspace generation and navigation tool that comprises:

computer code within a main computer application that generates a continuous logical main application workspace that is larger in size than a physically viewable operating system desktop work area displayed on a physical computer system display, the continuous logical main application workspace comprised of a plurality of logical screen areas, wherein:

each logical screen has predetermined dimensions that are coextensive with the physically viewable work area on the physical computer system display such that each logical screen has dimensions that are the same as every other logical screen;

the logical screens are arranged contiguously in predetermined locations in the logical main application workspace such that the logical main application workspace is a single and functionally continuous logical workspace that is larger in size than the physical computer system display used to display the physically



viewable work area; and

each logical screen is individually selectable for navigation within the logical main application workspace; and

computer code that, by user action, jumps from the physically viewable area in the logical main application workspace to a selected one of the logical screens, the selected one of the logical screens being any logical screen in the logical main application workspace.

96. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 95, further comprising code that logically associates a plurality of sub-application windows with respective logical screens within the logical main application workspace, the sub-application windows for displaying content of at least one open sub-application.

97. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 96, further comprising code that logically associates each sub-application window location with a logical screen of the continuous main application workspace in which a majority of the sub-application window is disposed.

98. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 96, further comprising code that stores an arrangement of sub-application windows locations disposed within the logical main application workspace.

99. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 98, further comprising code that retrieves the stored arrangement of sub-application windows.

100. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 96, further comprising code that stores a layout of the continuous logical main application workspace including a number and arrangement of logical screens and relative locations of each sub-application window within each logical screen within the continuous logical main application workspace.

101. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 100, further comprising code that retrieves the stored layout.

102. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 100, wherein the code stores a plurality of separate layouts for the logical main application workspace, wherein each layout has a different arrangement of logical screens and relative locations of each sub-application window within each logical screen within the continuous logical main application workspace.

103. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 102, further comprising code that retrieves a selected stored layout from among the plurality of stored layouts.

104. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 96, further comprising code that scales the continuous logical application workspace and sub-application windows to zoom the application workspace in or out.

105. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 96, further comprising code that, upon initiation of one of the sub-application windows, logically associates the sub-application window with a logical screen within the continuous logical main application workspace identified by user action.

106. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 105, further comprising code to provide the user with a user moveable placement means, wherein the logical screen associated with a sub-application window within the continuous logical main application workspace identified by user action corresponds to a logical screen including a location of the placement means relative to the continuous logical main application workspace.

107. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 95, wherein the logical screens are contiguously arranged in a matrix.

108. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 95, further comprising code that increases the number of logical screens and a corresponding dimension of the continuous logical main application workspace in accordance with a user action.

109. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 95, further comprising code that decreases the number of logical screens and a corresponding dimension of the continuous logical main application workspace in accordance with a user action.

110. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 95, further comprising code that provides a drop down menu from which a user can select and jump to one of the plurality of logical screens for display on the computer system display in the physically viewable work area defined by the logical main computer application.

111. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 95, wherein the code that generates the continuous logical main application workspace generates a plurality of logical application workspaces for the logical main computer application.

112. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 95, wherein each logical screen is associated with a unique identifying feature.

113. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 112, wherein the unique identifying feature is selected from a background color, a background pattern and a combination thereof.

114. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 106, wherein the placement means is a placement pointer having a position that defines the location within the continuous logical workspace identified by user action.

115. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 106, wherein the placement means is a placement tool for marking the location within the continuous logical workspace identified by user action.

116. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 95, further comprising code that generates a navigation box that includes a representation of the continuous logical main application workspace including an indication of each logical screen within the workspace; and

code that jumps from the physically viewable work area in the logical main application workspace to a logical screen selected by a user action from the navigation box.

117. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 116, further comprising code that logically associates a plurality of sub-application windows with respective locations within the continuous logical main application workspace, the sub-application windows for displaying content of at least one open sub-application, and code that displays an iconic representation of each sub-application window in association with the representation of the logically associated screen shown in the navigation box.

118. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 117, further comprising code that moves and associates a user selected sub-application window from a logically associated screen to another logical screen in response to user initiated movement of the corresponding iconic representation of the user selected sub-application window in the navigation box, wherein the user selected sub-application

window is moved without changing the display of the currently displayed logical screen within the physically viewable work area.

119. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 95, wherein the selected logical screen does not contain any sub-application windows.

120. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 95, further comprising code that generates a plurality of main application workspaces, wherein each main application workspace is a logical main application workspace and has a different arrangement of logical screens; and

code that retrieves a selected main application workspace from among the plurality of main application workspaces.

121. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 8, wherein the code stores a plurality of separate layouts for the logical main application workspace, wherein each layout has a different arrangement of logical screens and relative locations of each sub-application window within each logical screen within the continuous logical main application workspace.

122. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 121, further comprising code that retrieves a selected stored layout from among the plurality of stored layouts.

123. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 1, wherein the selected logical screen does not contain any sub-application windows.

124. (New) The computer-readable medium according to claim 1, further comprising code that generates a plurality of main application workspaces, wherein each main application workspace is a logical main application workspace and has a different arrangement of logical screens; and

code that retrieves a selected main application workspace from among the plurality of main application workspaces.

125. (New) A method of generating a computer application workspace by executing a program stored on a computer-readable medium, comprising:

generating within a main computer application a continuous logical main application workspace that is larger in size than a physically viewable operating system desktop work area displayed on a physical computer system display, the continuous logical main application workspace comprised of a plurality of logical screen[s] areas, wherein:

each logical screen has predetermined dimensions that are coextensive with the physically viewable work area on the physical computer system display such that each logical screen has dimensions that are the same as every other logical screen;

the logical screens are arranged contiguously in predetermined locations in the logical main application workspace such that the logical main application workspace is a single and functionally continuous logical workspace that is larger in size than the physical computer system display used to display the physically viewable work area; and

each logical screen is individually selectable for navigation within the logical main application workspace;

by user action, jumping from the physically viewable area in the logical main application workspace to a selected one of the logical screens, the selected one of the logical screens being any logical screen in the logical main application workspace.

126. (New) The method according to claim 125, further comprising logically associating a plurality of sub-application windows with respective logical screens within the logical main application workspace, the sub-application windows for displaying content of at least one open sub-application.

127. (New) The method according to claim 126, further comprising logically associating each sub-application window location with a logical screen of the continuous main application workspace in which a majority of the sub-application window is disposed.

128. (New) The method according to claim 126, further comprising storing an arrangement of sub-application windows locations disposed within the logical main application workspace.

129. (New) The method according to claim 128, further comprising retrieving the stored arrangement of sub-application windows.

130. (New) The method according to claim 126, further comprising storing a layout of the continuous logical main application workspace including a number and arrangement of logical screens and relative locations of each sub-application window within each logical screen within the continuous logical main application workspace.

131. (New) The method according to claim 130, further comprising retrieving the stored layout.

132. (New) The method according to claim 130, further comprising storing a plurality of separate layouts for the logical main application workspace, wherein each layout has a different arrangement of logical screens and relative locations of each sub-application window within each logical screen within the continuous logical main application workspace..

133. (New) The method according to claim 132, further comprising retrieving a selected stored layout from among the plurality of stored layouts.

134. (New) The method according to claim 126, further comprising scaling the continuous logical application workspace and sub-application windows to zoom the application workspace in or out.

135. (New) The method according to claim 126, further comprising, upon initiation of one of the sub-application windows, logically associating the sub-application window with a logical screen within the continuous logical main application workspace identified by user action.

136. (New) The method according to claim 135, further comprising providing the user with a user moveable placement means, wherein the logical screen associated with a sub-application window within the continuous logical main application workspace identified by user action corresponds to a logical screen including a location of the placement means relative to the continuous logical main application workspace.

137. (New) The method according to claim 125, wherein the logical screens are contiguously arranged in a matrix.

138. (New) The method according to claim 125, further comprising increasing the number of logical screens and a corresponding dimension of the continuous logical main application workspace in accordance with a user action.

139. (New) The method according to claim 125, further comprising decreasing the number of logical screens and a corresponding dimension of the continuous logical main application workspace in accordance with a user action.

140. (New) The method according to claim 125, further comprising providing a drop down menu from which a user can select and jump to one of the plurality of logical screens for display on the computer system display in the physically viewable work area defined by the logical main computer application.



141. (New) The method according to claim 125, further comprising generating a plurality of logical application workspaces for the logical main computer application.

142. (New) The method according to claim 125, wherein each logical screen is associated with a unique identifying feature.

143. (New) The method according to claim 142, wherein the unique identifying feature is selected from a background color, a background pattern and a combination thereof.

144. (New) The method according to claim 136, wherein the placement means is a placement pointer having a position that defines the location within the continuous logical workspace identified by user action.

145. (New) The method according to claim 136, wherein the placement means is a placement tool for marking the location within the continuous logical workspace identified by user action.

146. (New) The method according to claim 125, further comprising generating a navigation box that includes a representation of the continuous logical main application workspace including an indication of each logical screen within the workspace; and

jumping from the physically viewable work area in the logical main application workspace to a logical screen selected by a user action from the navigation box.

147. (New) The method according to claim 146, further comprising logically associating a plurality of sub-application windows with respective locations within the continuous logical main application workspace, the sub-application windows for displaying content of at least one open sub-application, and displaying an iconic

representation of each sub-application window in association with the representation of the logically associated screen shown in the navigation box.

148. (New) The method according to claim 147, further comprising code moving and associating a user selected sub-application window from a logically associated screen to another logical screen in response to user initiated movement of the corresponding iconic representation of the user selected sub-application window in the navigation box, wherein the user selected sub-application window is moved without changing the display of the currently displayed logical screen within the physically viewable work area.

149. (New) The method according to claim 125, wherein the selected logical screen does not contain any sub-application windows.

150. (New) The method according to claim 125, further comprising generating a plurality of main application workspaces, wherein each main application workspace is a logical main application workspace and has a different arrangement of logical screens; and

retrieving a selected main application workspace from among the plurality of main application workspaces.

151. (New) The method according to claim 44, further comprising storing a plurality of separate layouts for the logical main application workspace, wherein each layout has a different arrangement of logical screens and relative locations of each sub-application window within each logical screen within the continuous logical main application workspace.

152. (New) The method according to claim 151, further comprising retrieving a selected stored layout from among the plurality of stored layouts.

153. (New) The method according to claim 37, wherein the selected logical screen does not contain any sub-application windows.

154. (New) The method according to claim 37, further comprising code that generating a plurality of main application workspaces, wherein each main application workspace is a logical main application workspace and has a different arrangement of logical screens; and

retrieving a selected main application workspace from among the plurality of main application workspaces.